

The National Institute for Literacy provides leadership on literacy issues across the lifespan.

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Adults with Below Basic and Basic literacy:

Results from the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL)

A webcast presentation

August 15, 2006

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What is the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL)?

- Assessment of the English literacy of U.S. adults
- Conducted in 1992 and 2003
- Nationally representative sample of more than 19,000 adults age 16 and older
- One-on-one administration in households and prisons





NAAL definition of literacy

"The ability to use printed and written information to function in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential"





Three types of literacy







Document



Quantitative



Why focus on adults with *Below Basic* and *Basic* literacy?

- The 2003 NAAL allows finer distinctions in performance at the low end by developing a new:
 - Nonliterate in English category
 - Supplemental assessment
 - Oral reading fluency assessment
- Data on adults with limited literacy have the potential to help adult education and other programs
- Sixty percent of all new jobs will require a 2- or 4-year college degree





Results

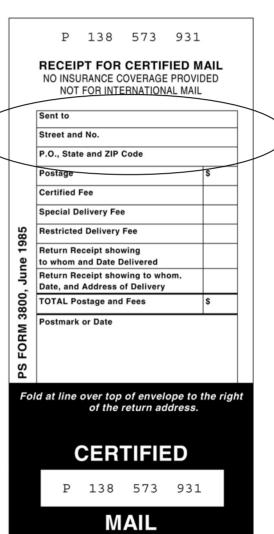
From the 2003
National Assessment of
Adult Literacy





Sample document task: receipt for certified mail

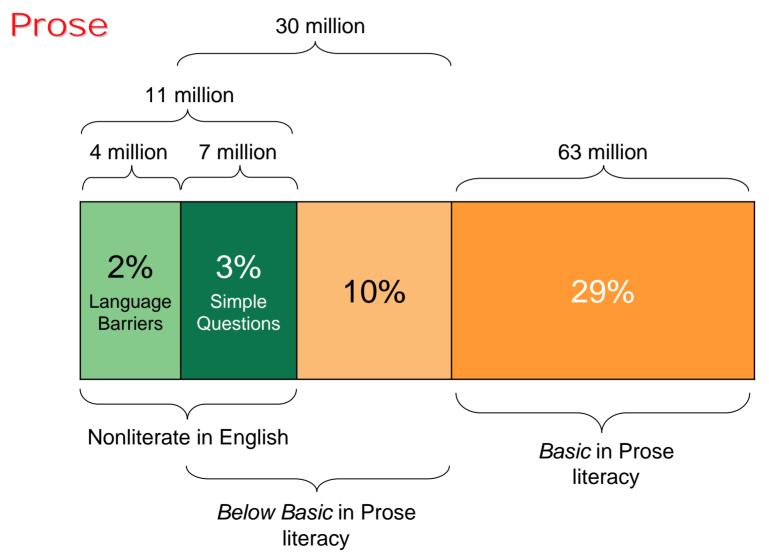
 80 million adults were unable to enter the provided name (and address correctly







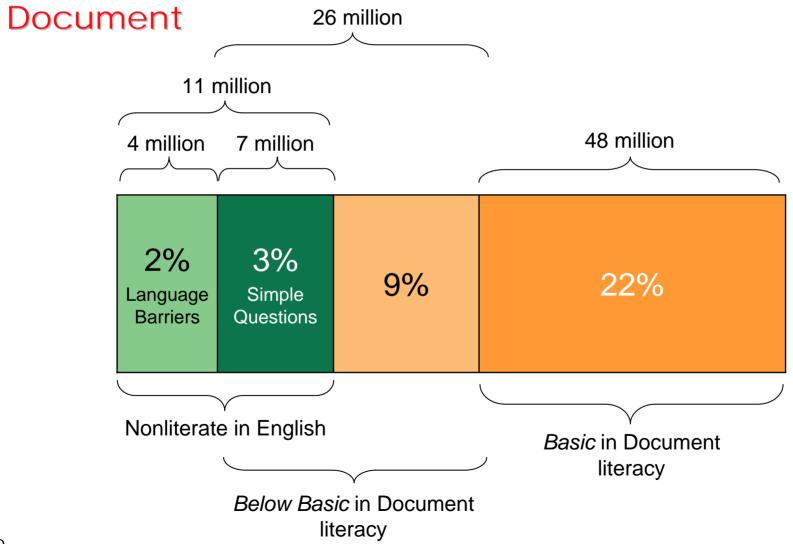
Percentage of adults *Nonliterate in English*, *Below Basic*, and *Basic* in **Prose** literacy: 2003

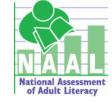






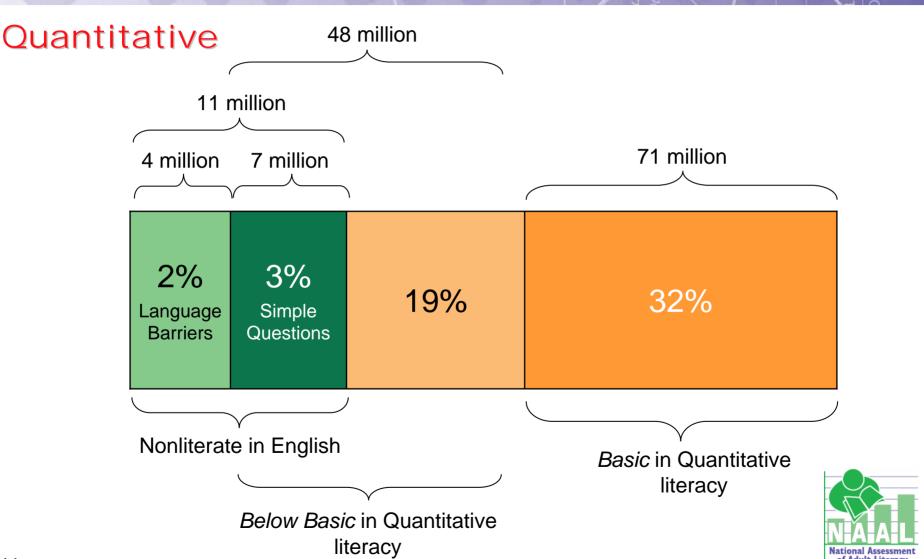
Percentage of adults *Nonliterate in English*, *Below Basic*, and *Basic* in **Document** literacy: 2003







Percentage of adults *Nonliterate in English*, *Below Basic*, and *Basic* in **Quantitative** literacy: 2003





Characteristics of adults with *Below Basic* Document literacy

Characteristic	Percent in Below Basic population	Percent in total population	Risk ratio
Did not graduate from high school	52	15	3.4
Did not speak English before starting school	37	13	2.8
Hispanic adults	34	12	2.7
Age 65+	33	15	2.2
Weekly earnings less than \$500 ¹	58	30	1.9
Black adults	21	12	1.8
One or more disabilities ²	50	30	1.7
Not employed full time ³	68	50	1.4

NOTE: The risk ratio may not equal the ratio of percentages of *Below Basic* and total populations because of rounding of the percentages. Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this table.





¹Weekly earning refers to the earning of full-time employed adults.

²Disabilities include vision, hearing, learning disability, and other health problems.

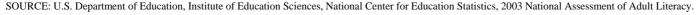
³Not employed full time includes employed part time, unemployed, and out of labor force. Adults who were employed but not at work when the 2003 NAAL was conduct were excluded."



Characteristics of adults with Basic Document literacy

Characteristic	Percent in Basic population	Percent in total population	Risk ratio
Black adults	18	12	1.6
Age 65+	22	15	1.4
Weekly earnings less that 500 ¹	42	30	1.4
Did not graduate from high school	20	15	1.3
Hispanic adults	14	12	1.2
One or more disabilities ²	36	30	1.2
Not employed full time ³	58	50	1.2
Did not speak English before starting school	15	13	1.1

NOTE: The risk ratio may not equal the ratio of percentages of *Basic* and total populations because of rounding of the percentages. Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this table.





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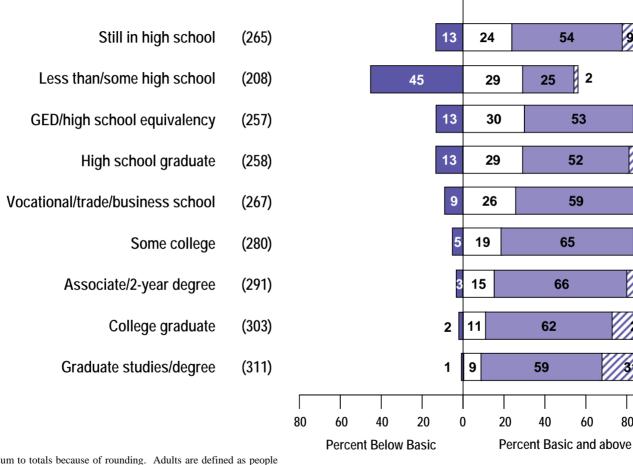
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Proficient

Percentage of adults in each document literacy level, by educational attainment: 2003



Below Basic

☐ Basic

Intermediate

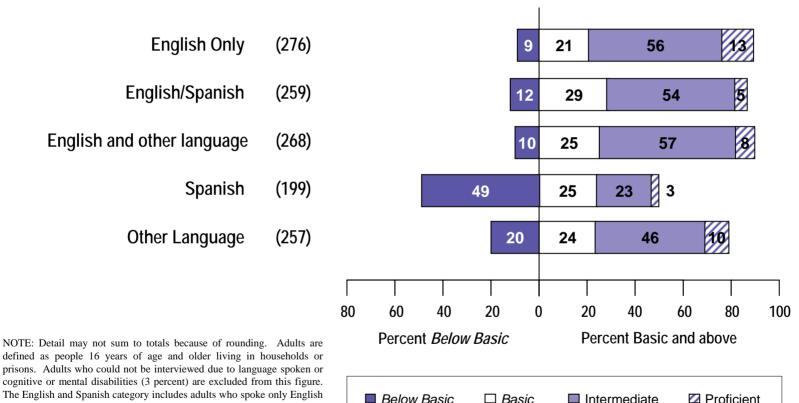
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this figure.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy.





Percentage of adults in each document literacy level, by language spoken before starting school: 2003





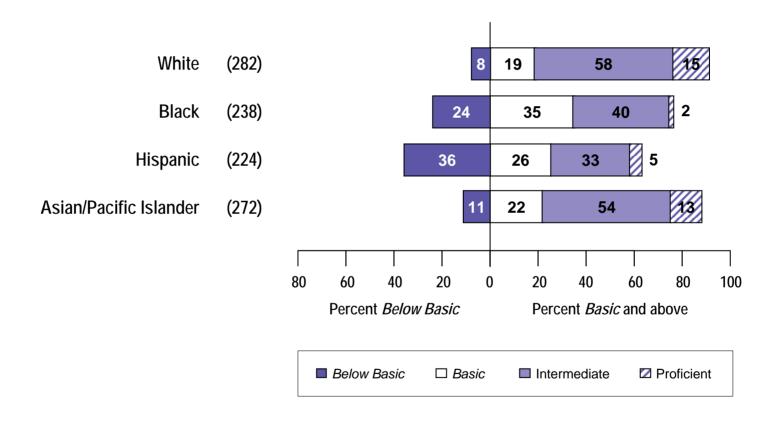
and Spanish, as well as adults who spoke English, Spanish, and another non-English language. The Spanish category includes adults who spoke only Spanish, as well as adults who spoke Spanish and another Non-English language. The Other language category includes only adults who did not speak English or Spanish.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences,

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Percentage of adults in each document literacy level, by race/ethnicity: 2003



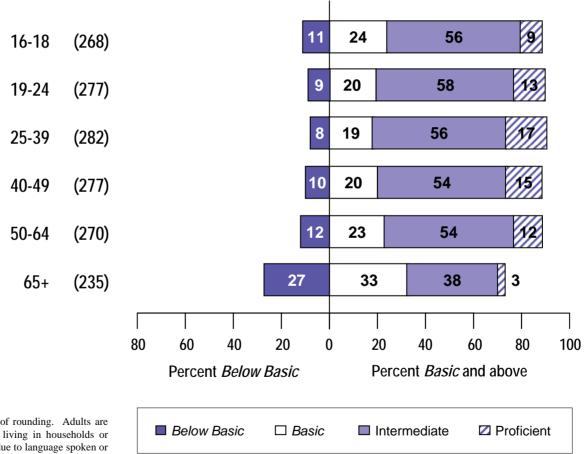
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this figure. In 2003, respondents were allowed to identify multiple races. In 2003, 2 percent of respondents identified multiple races and are not included in the White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander categories in this figure. All adults of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of race. The Asian/Pacific Islander category includes Native Hawaiians.



of Adult Literacy



Percentage of adults in each document literacy level, by age: 2003



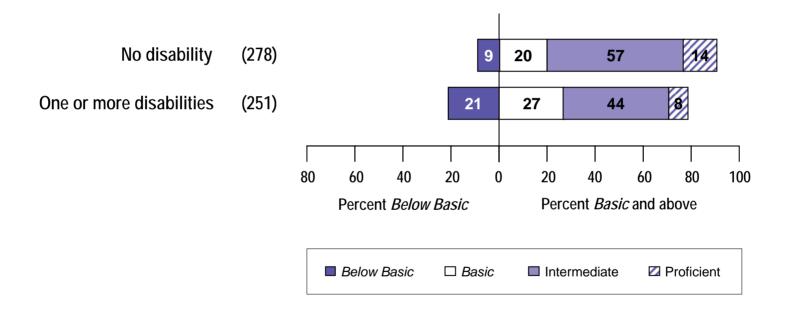
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this figure.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy





Percentage of adults in each document literacy level, by disability status: 2003



NOTE: Adults are defined as people 16 years of age and older living in households or prisons. Adults who could not be interviewed due to language spoken or cognitive or mental disabilities (3 percent) are excluded from this figure.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy.



Upcoming Reports

Expected Release

The Health Literacy America's Adults: Results from the health literacy component of the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy

Summer 06

 Literacy In Everyday Life: A report of literacy in family, workplace, and community

Fall 06

 Literacy Behind Bars: Report on a nationally representative sample of adult inmates in state and federal prisons.

Winter 07

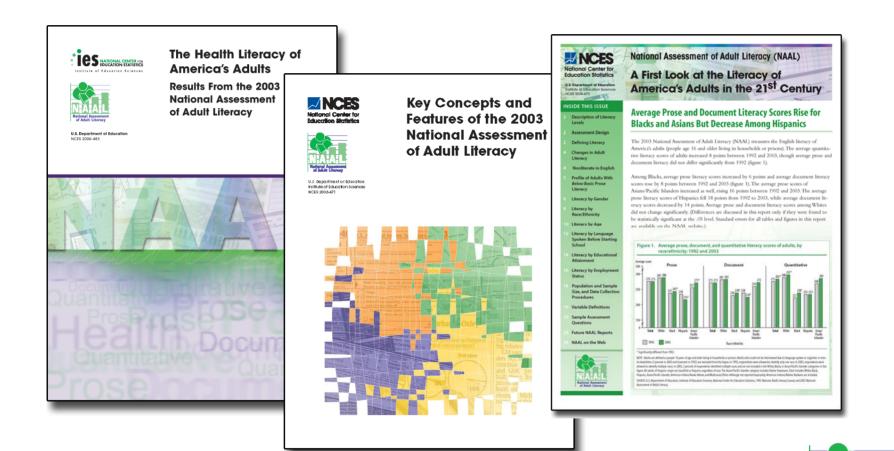
 Basic Reading Skills and the Literacy of America's Least Literate Adults: Report on the oral reading fluency and performance of a supplemental sample of the least literate adults.

Spring 07



National Assessment of Adult Literacy

NAAL Website: http://nces.ed.gov/naal



Implications for Adult Basic Education

- Adult Black-Hispanic-White Achievement Gap
- Importance of Quantitative Literacy (aka "Numeracy")
- Age distribution of literacy skills
- What we know about the *Below Basic* and *Basic* adults as readers

Implications for Workforce and National Competitiveness

- Literacy deficits have devastating consequences for individual workers, consigning them to low-wage jobs.
- Moreover, low literacy levels in workplace erode productivity and limit global competitiveness of US firms.

Implications for Workforce and National Competitiveness

• However, most employers have developed work-around strategies to manage the literacy deficits of their workers.

• Most employers say they are as concerned or even more concerned with other *workplace* basic skills as with literacy.

Implications for Workforce and National Competitiveness

• Employers are not getting much help now but just pushing generic literacy programs to firms will have little impact.

• Need new *demand side strategies* that focus broadly on basic workplace skills and use the workplace and the employer in the design and delivery of instructional programs.

Question and Answer Period

Thank you for joining us for today's webcast. The webcast will be archived at our website: http://www.nifl.gov in about a week.